Fiscal Estimate - 2013 Session

Original Updated	Corrected Supple	emental						
LRB Number 13-1736/1	Introduction Number AB-011	1						
Description Requiring congenital heart defect screening in newborns and granting rule-making authority								
Fiscal Effect								
Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Reve	ease Existing enues to absorb within agency enues Decrease Costs Decrease Costs							
Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory 2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Decrease Revenue Permissive Mandatory Decrease Revenue Districts School Districts								
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS								
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date						
DHS/ Elizabeth Hartjes (608) 266-9363	Andy Forsaith (608) 266-7684 4/19/2013							

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DHS 4/19/2013

LRB Number 13-1736/1	Introduction Number AB-0111	Estimate Type	Original					
Description								
Requiring congenital heart defect screening in newborns and granting rule-making authority								

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, an attending physician or nurse is required to ensure that every infant born in a hospital or maternity home undergoes a blood test for congenital and metabolic disorders and a screening for hearing loss. If the infant is born elsewhere, the attending physician or nurse is required to ensure that the child is subject to a blood test and a hearing test within one week of birth. In 2012, there were approximately 66,000 births in Wisconsin.

This bill requires physicians, nurse-midwifes, and certified professional midwifes who attend a birth that occurred in or en route to a hospital to: 1) ensure that the infant is screened for a congenital heart defect using pulse oximetry (or a method designated by DHS) prior to discharge from the hospital; 2) notify the infant's parents or legal guardians of screening results; and 3) provide information on available resources for further diagnosis and treatment for a possible congenital heart defect if the screening result is abnormal. This bill requires DHS to periodically review medical literature for new evidence-based practices for infant congenital heart defect screening and designate another screening method as appropriate if it becomes accepted in the medical community as effective. This bill grants DHS rule-making authority to: 1) replace pulse oximetry, or another officially designated screening method, as the only appropriate method by rule; and 2) specify, by rule, how to complete the appropriate screening method.

Pulse oximetry is a bedside test for critical congenital heart defects where sensors are placed on the infant's right hand and a foot to determine the amount of oxygen in the blood. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, pulse oximetry screening requires approximately 10 minutes per screen and has an estimated cost of \$5 to \$15 per infant. Costs associated with this type of screening include screening equipment, supplies such as probes and adhesive tape, and staff time to perform the screening and track results. The Department would not be responsible for the costs of the screening equipment and supplies. Screening for infants covered by the Medicaid program could accrue costs that would generally already be covered within bundled rates for newborns. Additional costs could be incurred in the case of a positive screening whereby an additional echocardiography evaluation would be required. An echocardiography is a benefit currently covered under the Medicaid program. There may also be cost savings from avoided costs of care through more immediate identification of infant heart defects and earlier intervention and treatment. These potential savings are unknown at this time. This bill does not require pulse oximetry screening for outof-hospital births, such as home births. In 2010, there were 1,200 home births in Wisconsin.

Unlike other statutorily mandated newborn screening (s. 253.13 for blood screening and s. 253.115 for hearing screening), this bill does not directly require the Department or local health departments to administer or monitor newborn pulse oximetry screening. However, the Department is granted rule-making authority to specify how to complete the pulse oximetry screening. The rule-making process and the subsequent rule result in an anticipated fiscal impact to the Department. To be consistent with other Wisconsin newborn screening programs, it is expected that DHS would be involved in the following screening program areas by rule: education and training for hospitals and health care providers related to screening best practices; collecting and maintaining screening data; evaluating and conducting ongoing research of screening methodology; and providing educational materials for families. Assuming the Department promulgates an administrative rule consistent with other newborn screening

programs, the department estimates the following annual costs:

- \$7,000 to develop online training materials for hospitals and health care providers regarding best screening practices and general screening protocol
- \$20,500 to maintain infrastructure for data collection
- \$31,600 to evaluate screening methodology by analyzing data and reviewing medical literature
- \$5,000 to print and distribute educational materials for families (in English and Spanish)

In summary, the Department anticipates \$64,100 GPR in annual costs, in addition to costs in staff time for rule promulgation.

The Department does not anticipate this legislation will have a fiscal impact on local health departments.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2013 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original	Upda	ated		Corrected		Supplemental	
LRB Number	13-1736/1		Intro	duction Nur	nber	AB-0111	
Description Requiring congenital heart defect screening in newborns and granting rule-making authority							
	I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in						
annualized fiscal e	-				`		
II. Annualized Cost	s:					act on funds from:	
				Increased Cost	s	Decreased Costs	
A. State Costs by C				*****			
	- Salaries and Frin	ges			B	\$	
(FTE Position Cha				·			
	State Operations - Other Costs			64,10	0	:	
Local Assistance							
	or Organizations						
TOTAL State C	Costs by Category	У		\$64,10	0	\$	
B. State Costs by S	Source of Funds						
GPR		:		64,10	0		
FED							
PRO/PRS							
SEG/SEG-S							
III. State Revenues - Complete this only when proposal will increase or decrease state revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee, ets.)							
				Increased Re	ev	Decreased Rev	
GPR Taxes					\$	\$	
GPR Earned							
FED							
PRO/PRS			ļ				
SEG/SEG-S							
TOTAL State i					\$	\$	
	NET A	ANNUALIZ	ZED FISC	AL IMPACT			
				<u>Sta</u>		Local	
NET CHANGE IN COSTS			\$64,10		9		
NET CHANGE IN R	EVENUE				\$	\$	
Agency/Prepared	Bv	Δι	uthorized	l Signature		Date	
DHS/ Elizabeth Har	_	:	andy Forsaith (608) 266-7684 4/19/2013				